Anne Marie Schmidt and David Stern U.S. Serial No.: Not Yet Known (Continuation of PCT/US99/08427, filed 16 April 1999) Filed: Herewith Page 2

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 1-41 without prejudice or disclaimer to applicants' right to pursue the subject matter of these claims in a future continuation or divisional application.

Please add new claims 42-81 as follows:

- A method (New) for inhibiting tumor invasion or metastasis in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a soluble Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts (RAGE) --
- (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the soluble RAGE --43. comprises a polypeptide having a sequence identical to the sequence of human NAGH (SEQ ID NO:1) beginning from alanine at position 1 and ending at serine at position 332 of human RAGE
- (New) The method of claim $4\frac{1}{4}$, wherein the soluble RAGE --44. comprises a polypeptide having a sequence identical to the leader sequence of human RAGE (SEQ ID NO:2) beginning at methionine at position 1 to glycine at position 22 linked to the alanane at position 1 of SEQ ID NO:1 and ending at isoleuci\ne at position 98 of SEQ ID NO:1.--
- the claim 42, wherein (New) method of --45. administration is effected by introducing into the subject a replicable vector containing a nucleic acid encoding the soluble RAGE. --

Anne Marie Schmidt and David Stern U.S. Serial No.: Not Yet Known (Continuation of PCT/US99/08427, filed 16 April 1999) Filed: Herewith

Page 3

- --46. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the tumor is a neuronal tumor.--
- --47. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the replicable vector is a plasmid, an attenuated virus, a phage, a phagemid or a linear nucleic acid.--
- --48. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is administered to the subject during the administration of the soluble RAGE.--
- claim 42, wherein --49. (New) The method administration is via intralesional, intraperitoneal, intramuscular or intravelous injection; intrathecal administration; subcutaneous liposome-mediated administration; delivery; topical, nasal, oral, ocular or otic delivery.--
- --50. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the soluble RAGE consists essentially of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence identical to a V domain of a naturally occurring soluble RAGE.--
- consists essentially of a polypeptide having an amino acid identical to a C domain of a naturally occurring soluble RAGE.--
- --52. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the subject is a mammal.--
- --53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the mammal is a

Filed: Herewith

Page 4

--56.

human.--

(New) The method of claim 42, wherein the soluble RAGE --54. is administered daily, weekly or monthly.--

--55. (New) The method of 42, wherein claim the therapeutically aftective amount comprises a dose from about 0.000001 $\frac{1}{100}$ /kg body weight to about 100 mg/kg body weight .--

> The of claim wherein (New) method 42, the therapeutically effective amount comprises a dose of from about 100 ng/day/kg body weight to about 200 mg/day/kg body weight

(New) A method for identifying an agent which inhibits tumor invasion in a local cellular environment which comprises:

- providing a solid support coated with amphoterin; (a)
- contacting the solid support with a tumor cell which (b) expresses receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE) under appropriate cell culture conditions for cell migration and growth;
- admixing to the tumor cell culture of step (C) agent/)to be tested;
- determining the amount of spreading of the tumor cells (d) on the solid support, and
- comparing the amount of spreading of the tumor cells (e)

SCANNED, # 44

Anne Marie Schmidt and David Stern U.S. Serial No.: Not Yet Known (Continuation of PCT/US99/08427, filed 16 April 1999)

Filed: Herewith

Page 5

determined in step (d) with the amount of spreading determined in an identical tumor cell culture in the absence of the agent, wherein a decrease in the amount of spreading determined in step (d) indicates that the agent is identified as an agent which inhibits tumor invasion in the local cellular environment.--

- --58. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the tumor cell is a eukaryotic cell.--
- --59. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the tumor cell is a cell taken from a subject.--
- --60. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the subject is a human, a mouse, a rat, a dog or a non-human primate.--
- --61. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the agent comprises a peptide, a peptidomimetic, a nucleic acid, a synthetic organic molecule, an inorganic molecule, a carbohydrate, a lipid, an antibody or fragment thereof, or a small molecule.--
- --62. (New) The method of claim (New) wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
- --63. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.--
- --64. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the fragment of the antibody comprises a Fab fragment.--
- --65. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the fragment of

Anne Marie Schmidt and David Stern U.S. Serial No.: Not Yet Known (Continuation of PCT/US99/08427, filed 16 April 1999) Filed: Herewith

Page 6

the antibody comprises a complementarity determining region or a variable region. --

- --66. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the peptide is a synthetic peptide or a peptide analog.--
- --67. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the peptide comprises at least a portion of the sequence -Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala-Glu-Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val- (Seq. I.D. No. 3).--
- comprises at least a portion of the sequence -Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met- (Seq. I.D. No. 4).--
- --69. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the peptide has the amino acid sequence A-Q-N-I-T-A-R-I-G-E-P-L-V-L-K-C-K-G-A-P-K-K-P-P-Q-R-L-E-W-K (Seq. I.D. No. 5).--
- --70. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the peptide has the amino acid sequence A-Q-N-T-T-A-R-I-G-E (Seq. I.D. No. 6).--
- --71. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the agent is a soluble human RAGE.--
- --72. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the agent is an extracellular portion of human RAGE.--
- --73. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the agent

Anne Marie Schmidt and David Stern U.S. Serial No.: Not Yet Known (Continuation of PCT/US99/08427, filed 16 April 1999) Filed: Herewith Page 7

inhibits an interaction between the tumor cell and an extracellular matrix molecule.--

- --74. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the extracellular matrix molecule is a laminin, a fibronectin, amphoterin a cadherin, an integrin or a hyaluronic acid.--
- --75. (New) The method of claim 74, wherein the integrin is an $\alpha V\beta V$ integrin, an $\alpha V\beta III$ integrin, or an $\alpha I\beta II$ integrin.--
- -76. (New) The method of claim \$1, wherein the agent inhibits binding of RAGE to amphoterin.--
- --77. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the agent binds to RAGE.--
- --78. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the agent binds to amphoterin.--
- --79. (New) A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of the agent identified in claim 57 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.--
- --80. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 79, wherein the carrier is a diluent, an aerosol, a topical carrier, an aqueous solution, a replicable nucleic acid vector, a liposome, a magnetic bead, a nonaqueous solution or a solid carrier.--
- --81. (New) A method for inhibiting tumor invasion or